

Business Notices.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for oublication in Tag Tribung, and order corregular fallware of the dulp page, will be received at the blowner branch offices in New York City.

Branch Office, L238 Browlear, 9 a. m. 10 9 c. m.
No. 938 Brandway, between 22d and 23d stat. till 8 p. m.
No. 938 West Pwenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 9 b. m.
No. 1007 Phird-ave, near Porty-seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
No. 2008 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 133 Fourth-ave, corner of Fourteenth-st.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Prestan, the Colombian rebel, was captured; several rebellious towns were said to be taken. - Stolen securities of the Munster Bank were found in Dublin. = London newspapers attacked Lord Randolph Churchill. === It was aunounced that Italian forces are to relieve

Domestic.-The President made several appoint ments, = Tokens of respect for General Grant. ___ Lawyers in the Sharon Hill case create a scene. = A clew to the Charles River mystery found. - New-York Yacht Club arrive at New-London. = Sham battle at night in the State

Camp. — Five races at Saratoga.

City and Suburban.—Proparations for Grant's funeral advancing. === Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company sold. = Fatal accident at the aqueduct. = Buffalo beaten by New-York and the Brooklyns by Athletics at baseball. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 82 31 cents. —— Stocks were dull throughout but after a weak and lower opening advanced sharply and closed steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate stationary or slightly higher temperature, fair or partiy cloudy weather and possibly light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86°: lowest. 72°; average, 7638°.

No great engineering work, it is said, was ever constructed without the sacrifice of human life. The new Aqueduct received its baptism of blood yesterday, when two men were killed in Shaft No. 24, near High Bridge. The accident seems to have been due entirely to their own carelessness. A huge bucket is used as an elevator in the shaft, and only four men are supposed to ride in it at once. Yesterday there were eight aboard, and in the swaying caused by the heavy load some of the men were knocked off.

What everybody knows to be true is not always easily proved; but counsel for the prosecution in the trial of Riel, the Canadian halfbreed, have made out a strong case against him. They have shown on evidence which probably cannot be impeached that he incited the rebellion, and was responsible for all the leading incidents of it. Riel's counsel have decided that the plea of insanity alone will save his neck-unless indeed it should be considered bad politics by the Dominion leaders to punish this troublesome malcontent with death under any circumstances.

The result of the meeting of the New-York and Chicago nines at the Polo Grounds to-day will be awaited with more general interest by the admirers of baseball than any contest of the kind ever played. The two clubs are now close together fighting for the much coveted League pennant. This game ought to be well played from the start. The New-Yorkers should win, and the general opinion here seems to be that they will; but it will be a hard struggle, and the men must not lose a single point by over-confidence.

Every Republican will agree with Mr. Sılas B. Dutcher that protection will be a leading issue in the canvass this year. Since the Democratic party plunged the business interests of the Nation into distress and gloom by its tariff agitation, it has become more than ever necessary to sustain the pelicy of protection. Any practicable method of extending that policy to afford further protection to work men will of course receive hearty approval. What Mr. Dutcher has to say on other topics is interesting and adds to the value of these ante-convention talks.

Patience in Brooklyn is about exhausted by the management of the Raymond Street Jail. and the sentiments of the presentment by the Grand Jury are those of the public also, The building is not secure enough to keep the prisoners from escaping if they really make up their minds to get out. Add to this insecurity the Sheriff's easy-going management and discipline, and the wonder is that the Warden has any charges left to guard. Unless this presentment is a good deal more effective than most documents of its kind are, this state of things will not be remedied until some one is indicted.

For the sake of civilized humanity it is to be hoped that the news of the capture of Prestan, who burned Colon, is true, and that little time will be lost in hanging him. Yet the end of this man will not mean the end of the Colombian Government's troubles by any means. The rebels under Carmago hold the Magdalena River with their fleet of steamboats, and it seems impossible to dislodge them. The cities of Barranquilla, Savanilla and Salga are reported to be in the hands of the regular troops; but even in that case Carmago is not caught. He always has the discontented State of Santander to flee to and prolong the rebellion.

THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago called attention to the fact that the sloop-of-war Omaha had been ordered to China since General Grant's death, and suggested that, as the vessel had been lying here for some months, a little longer delay would have hurt no one, and would have allowed her to take part in the funeral display. Orders were issued yesterday for the Omaha not to start until after August 8. Now if the Secretary of the Navy will direct the flags of the Navy to be put at half mast, so that American ships of war may show as

port, there will no longer be call for criticism in this direction.

Lord Randolph Churchill is not showing the tact which his friends have claimed for him. He refused to attend a Tory meeting at Liverpool, because two Tory members from that city declined to support him, owing to his course in the Cabinet in regard to the Irish policy, and great excitement was caused thereby. Lord Randolph's grip on his office is not the strongest in the world. He got it, according to English authority, by making a nuisance of himself, and it was supposed that when once in the Ministry he would make no more trouble. If he were wise he would make none. Lord Salisbury and the other leaders are only human, and they will hardly put up long with Lord Randolph if he makes trouble for them all the time. They are unhappy enough without being bothered by him.

Robert Bonner takes pardonable pride in the performance of his wonderful mare Maud S. at Cleveland on Thursday. He attributes her staying qualities to the four-mile running blood that is in her, and every sensible breeder will agree with him. To trot a mile in 2:0834 is an amazing feat; but it is already discounted by the expectation that Maud S. will soon cover that distance in 2 minutes and 8 seconds. Mr. Bonner certainly expects this if not more. Meanwhile he deserves the congratulations of his friends. To own the fastest trotter in the world and never permit her to be used as an instrument of gambling, to keep her free from the associations with trickery and vulgar scheming that have degraded so many noble horses, is better than the taking of a city.

THE DUIY OF AMERICANS. The Grant Monument Association has been organized. Ex-President Arthur is the chairman; Mayor Grace and ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish are the vice-chairmen; and the secretary is Professor Richard T. Greener. Collections are to be made temporarily through the Mayor's office and the firm of Drexe!, Morgan & Co. An address has been issued to the American people inviting them to participate in the erection of a monument that shall be worthy of the man who saved the Nation. As this is the monument that will tower above his grave, it is the only one that will be in any real sense a National memorial. One city may vie with another, one capital with another, in commemorating his military genius, his patriotic services and his nobility of character. But honorable as this rivalry will be, there can be only one monument that will belong to the American people. That monument will be erected over the grave in Riverside Park, in the city where the Nation's here evidently preferred to be buried.

The National character of the memorial needs to be strongly emphasized since there is a disposition East and West to cavil at the decision of the General's family to have their dead baried in New-York. "Let New-York pay for its own monument" is a sentiment which already finds expression in the press of Boston and Chicago. Well, New-York can afford to pay for a magnificent memorial to the heroic soldier, but it does not intend to mar the fair symmetry of a National monument by making it the embodiment of local feeling or municipal pride. His body when it lies in Riverside Park will have a resting-place on American soil, and the monument that is raised above it will belong to every American in the Nation which he delivered from dismemberment. New-York appeals to the country, North, South, East and West, to unite with it in a memorial that will be worthy of the American people

THE TRIBUNE will gladly do what it can to promote the success of this National undertaking. It hereby appeals without delay to its readers, in all editions, daily, semi-weekly and weekly, to contribute generously to the Grant Monument Fund. Any contributions sent to this office will be acknowledged in our columns and promptly transferred to the treasurer. THE TRIBUNE also suggests to its more than ten there be fair play all around. thousand regular club agents, scattered throughout the various States, the propriety of starting subscription lists in their respective be a useful mode of reaching country readers, and of imparting a National character to the undertaking.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are open for the acknowledgment of contributions, large or small, to the Grant Monument Fund. Let the money begin to roll in at once. Let there be no hesitation on the part of readers at a distance to respond to this call. It is to be a National monument. New-York is a great city. but it is not big enough to monopolize either General Grant's ashes or his fame. Here he wished to be buried, and here the Nation will commemorate his greatness. THE TRIBUNE earnestly appeals-not alone to New-Yorkers nor to Republicans-but to Americans throughout the land to bespeak their gratitude to General Grant by generous aid to this undertaking.

DEVOURED BY ITS OWN DOGS. The man who knows that he would steal if he had half a chance in any place of trust, is guilty of stealing. Men of that sort continued for several years to circulate all manner of scandal about the Republican Administrations, and they appealed, year after year, not quite unsuccessfully to the public. Apparently they found for hearers a good many people like themselves, who conceived that it was incredible that human virtue should resist an opportunity to steal. They had to help them, also, that beautiful trait of character which, as we all know, is prevalent in some quarters, namely, the disposition to think as badly of people in places of honor or trust as one possibly can. Between the men who would steal if they

could, and the men who like to think evil of

anybody more conspicuous than themselves,

Republican Administrations really had a hard

time of it. The same sort of men now begin to bark at a Democratic Administration, because it fails to justify the scandals. For years it has been said, and many people have been led to believe, that there were "great frauds" in the public service; that it was "rotten altogether"; that "millions were plundered" from the people, and that it was full of "rascals" who were "rolling in their ill-gotten wealth." But now comes a Democratic Administration, and it does not find the fraud. The mistaken discovery that two cents were missing in the count of \$400,000,000 cash in the Treasury is a good illustration of the practical result thus far. Here and there petty and picayune pilfering has been found to exist, as it always does under any Administration and any form of government. But the heads of departments frankly confess that they have been surprised by the great efficiency, the remarkable fidelity, and to them

will be wonderfully lucky if they get through four years without leaving it worse than it was. But it is natural that some partisans should resort to slander. The mean man, when he much honor to Grant's memory while he lies learns that he has been unjustly attributing

the almost incredible freedom from fraud,

which they find in the public service. Such of

them as are honest men frankly admit that they

can hardly hope to improve the service, and

fess the fact, and much easier to foster or fabricate some scandal to give a color of excuse for the charges he has made. So we find "General "Sparks sending out his slanders about land frauds, and running his head against recorded opinions of the Democratic Secretary of State at the very first attempt. Unhappily for this mode of escape, there are courts to which men can appeal when they are vilified.

The next step will be that Democrats will begin to vilify their own Administration. They will say, because fraud has not been discovered, it must be concealed and shared by the new Administration. Thus, as the unhappy hunter of old was devoured by his dogs, the Democratic leaders are in a fair way to be hunted to death by the very slanders with which they hunted down Republican officials. Nobody will shed a tear. We may all be entirely conscious that they are most unjustly judged by the mean creatures of their party, whose malignant tondness for thinking evil they have stimulated to the utmost. But one cannot help thinking that on the whole it serves them right.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

The Dolphin and the cruisers were designed by the Advisory Board appointed by Secretary Chandler. This Board submitted to the Navy Department some time ago an important report which has not been made public. Why has it been suppressed? It is currently believed to contain strictures upon the report of the Examining Board appointed by Secretary Whitney and a detailed defence of the original designs and the recommendations of the Advisory Board, As the members of the Board would not be likely to condemn vessels for which they are directly responsible, it is a fair presumption that the report is not altogether unfavorable to the shipbuilding firm which has been driven into bankruptcy by the Government. The Department has promptly published both reports of the Examining Board apon which the Dolphin was rejected and the Attorney-General's fantastic opinion rendered. Everything hostile to the firm and to the late Administration has been brought to light without delay. This report of the Advisory Board has been carefully kept out of sight.

Now at no stage of the controversy over the new ships have we impugned the motives of the Secretary of the Navy. Dissenting from his views and regretting his decisions in connection with the Roach contracts, we have persisted in believing that his intentions were honorable and that he was acting from a rigid sense of public duty. His sound judgment and clever tactics in opening proposals for a compromise with the assignces of Mr. Roach, whereby the cruisers may be completed, have already received warm praise in these columns. But Secretary Whitney is not only an adroit lawyer and zealous Democrat, but also an eminently just and generous man. He will perceive the necessity of publishing this report of the Advisory Board in order to refute the charge that the Administration is withholding important information which would vindicate not only the shipbuilder but the late Secretary of the Navy and the naval experts.

The members of the Advisory Board are anxious to have this report published. They have been placed in an equivocal and unenviable position by the reports of the Examining Board and the action of the Department, and their lips are sealed by professional etiquette so long as the Secretary neglects to furnish their report to the press. Justice to the designers of the vessels requires that they should be heard in self-defence. Justice to Secretary Chandler, who has been mercilessly assailed by the Democratic press, calls for the publication of the expert testimony on his side of the controversy. The contractors, moreover, have an unquestionable right to remonstrate against the suppression of any facts favorable to their case, when everything that is against them is immediately made public. Let

PRACTICAL REFORM.

The importance of electing clean men to the the last Legislature who were chiefly responsible for all that was bad in the record of that body, not profiting by the warning of Republican newspapers, are in a fair way of being forced into retirement in a manner that will not be pleasing to them. A conference of leading Republicans was recently held in Brooklyn to take measures to defeat the nomination of such unworthy candidates. Active work is already being done in Senate and Assembly districts in Brooklyn, New-York, and in various other counties.

This is a practical method of bringing about a reform that deserves encouragement from all true Republicans. The time to do this work is now, and not after the nominations are made, Then it is a choice between a Democrat and a Republican, while now the choice is between a worthy and an unworthy Republican. A clean legislative ticket in Brooklyn, for instance. means the choice of a Republican Mayor and a pretty sure to believe any Administration large gain in votes to the State ticket. Similar nominations in this city and elsewhere in the State will have a like effect on the State ticket. In fact, without good legislative nominations it will be difficult if not impossible for the Re-

publicans to carry the State.

The men who deserve defeat have already done great injury to their party by their course in Albany. If they will not retire peaceably, stronger means must be used. No more important work confronts the Republicans of the State at the present time. The Brooklyn committee is on the right track, and it should have the sympathy and encouragement of Republicans in every legislative district.

FOREIGN TRADE.

There are some interesting features in the official report of fores a commerce for the fiscal year which ended June 30. The aggregate of domestic exports was not only a little larger than in the year 1884, but has been exceeded in only four years, namely, 1880-1883 inclusive. Because it falls below the aggregate in those years of exceptional trade, people are apt to forget that the exports even now exceed by nearly 50 per cent those of ten years ago, and are more than twice as great as those of 1860 or any year following until 1870. Again, the value of imports was \$90,000,000 below the amount for the previous fiscal year, and smaller than in any previous year since the one ending July 30, 1879. The great expansion of the currency which occurred when specie payments were resumed, January 1, 1879, was not fully felt during the rest of that fiscal year, but nevertheless contributed to produce the extraordinary enlargement of foreign imports which appeared in the years 1880-1884 in-

During the past ten fiscal years, exports have exceeded imports in value every year, and in the aggregate \$1,544,462,025. Thus the average excess yearly has been about \$154,000,000, and the excess of exports during the year just closed was \$164,416,833. The excess was greater by nearly \$100,000,000 in each of the three years 1878-1879 and 1881 dead as the British vessels at anchor in this dishonesty to other people, finds it hard to con- and a little greater in 1880. Prior to this

period there were two years of nearly even balance in foreign trade, the excess of exports in 1874 being about as much as the excess of imports in 1875, and both were small. But from 1863 to 1873 incursive there were eleven years of continuous and large excess of imports over exports.

The latest movement has not been altogether enconraging. The value of exports in June was lower than in any month since June, 1879, and, excepting that month and June and July, 1878, it was lower than in any month since 1877. But the amount of imports in June was also unusually low, so that the excess of imports was only about \$1,000,000. Prior to last November, the imports had not been as small as they were in June since February, 1881, but they are still about \$10,000,000 above the range in 1878, or above the amount of imports in any month in 1877. Thus, it appears that the foreign commerce of the country, though considerably reduced by recent industrial depression, shows at every point a remarkable expansion in comparison with the commerce of the years preceding specie resumption.

The exports of gold in June amounted to \$741.992, and exceeded the imports by \$512,229. For three months ending with June there has been an excess of exports, though not large, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,716,931. Prior to this there was a continuous movement of gold to this country, so that the excess of imports during the ten months-June, 1884, March, 1885, inclusiveamounted to \$21,874,229. But this movement did not wholly bring back to the country the large amount of gold which went out during the four months, February-May inclusive, of 1884, in which the excess of exports was \$33,432,216. Prior to that rapid outflow of gold, which doubtless was of importance in causing the panic last year, there had been for seven months a gradual excess of imports over exports amounting during that period to \$13,238,082. Thus, during the past two fiscal years the exports of gold have substantially equalled the imports, but the last year closed with an excess of exports which, though not large, was sufficient to indicate the present

One other point of interest may be mentioned: the official report shows that the value of goods in warehouse July 1 was about \$8,000,000 less than one year ago. Hence the consumption of merchandise during the year was about \$585,000,000-less than the amount imported in any year since 1879.

POORHOUSE ADMINISTRATION.

The address which the Hon. William P. Letchworth lately delivered before the Superintendents of the Poor of this State contains not a little of general interest. Mr. Letchworth has for many years taken a special interest in whatever concern the administration of poorhouses, and as presiden of the State Board of Charities has done much to improve the condition of these and related insti tutions. His aim in the address under consideration was simply, as he himself defined it, to emphasize a few general principles, and to offer a few hints relating to poorhouse management.

address is that which is devoted to the proposition that "the legal settlement of paupers should be scrutinized in order that dependents belonging to other localities may be transferred to the care of their friends or to the proper authorities." Those who are familiar with the work of the State Board of Charities are well aware that for many years the taxpayers have been saved hundreds of thousands of dollars by just such wholesome scrutiny of the legal settlement of paupers. The poor we have always our own poor, while it is manifestly unjust that we should be forced to pay the way of the poor of other States or other countries. We suspect that few of our citizens have any conception of the amount which has been saved to the public treasury by the Board's friendly but effectual war on paupers who are not properly to be charged to New-York. Mr. Letchworth presents some figures on this head that are worth reproducing. Since the passage of the paupers, and up to October 1, 1884, there were brought under the control of the Board 13,151 disabled and homeless persons having no legal settlement in this State. Of this number 7,862 ocalities with the same object in view. This will Legislature this year seems to be generally aprelieving New-York of a tremendous burden. Mr. Letchworth shows how large this burden would have been as follows:

have been as follows:

Assuming that these 7,862 paupers would have proved permanent burdens, and estimating the average life of each, after becoming a State charge, to continue buffern years, and the per capita cost of their maintenance at \$1.75 per week, after deducting the appropriations that have been made from time to time for carrying out the State Fauper law, a net saving is shown of \$10.410.630. If not more than one half of those sent out of the State halp proved permanent charges, the net saving would still be about five and a quarter millions.

The State Renal of Charities is not given to

The State Board of Charities is not given to sounding a trumpet before itself, but it is quietly doing a great public service. That it has raised the standard of poorhouse administration there can

Every city knoweth its own bitterness. Take Albany, for instance. It is beautiful for situation, it is the Capital of our imperial Commonwealth, it contributed a Secretary of the Treasury to Mr Cleveland's Cabinet, it numbers among its fellow-citizens several candidates for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, it has a long and most honorable history. And yet what availeth all these things that make for the city's happiness, seeing that the Albany Baseball Club has disbanded?

Once more the rumor is affort that Higgins is to be removed. It is also understood in well-informed political circles at Washington that when the sky falls larks will be caught.

The Evening Post tries mighty hard to commend President Cleveland's appointment of Mr. Smalley of Morey forgery fame) to the Collectorship at Burling ion, Vt., to take the place of an unin peached official whose term had only recently began. But this is the best The Post is able to do: "We do not say that the change made was the best policy for the Administration to follow, but the appointment cannot be truthfully called 'a flagrant violation of civil service reform principles." We wonder if Mr. Smalley will regard this as a first-rate notice,

When that fresh and impassioned apostle of Democracy, The New-York Times, damns the Democratic ticket in Virginia with faint praise, it must be poor indeed.

The striking beauty of Civil Service reform as it is displayed just now at Albany moves The slbany Express to remark, "When it is remembered that under the administration of Dr. Craig our post office ranked highest in efficiency in the United States, it taxes the limits of credulity to suppose that it was necessary for his successor to 'week twenty-one of the thirty-two letter-carriers who had assisted in producing such administration.' Yes, the tax which such a circumstance places upor the limits of credulity" is rather higher than the topmost peak of the Himalayas, not to speak of the altitude of Pelion plus Ossa plus the Washington nonument. But then Secretary Manning's home and a good deal of his influence is in Albany, and The Express, remembering the sort of a Civil Service reformer the Secretary showed himself during his entire political career at the Capital, would do well to counsel the Republican letter-carriers who still remain in office to prepare to share the fate of their twenty-one brethren whose heads have already dropped into the basket.

Chicago has organized "The Western Society for Psychical Research." The society cannot make a better beginning than by endeavoring to discover what was the matter with the psychical apparatus of The Chicago Tribune whon it made its late ferocious and unprovoked attack upon New-York.

In the evercise of their discretion the family of General Grant decided that the great here should sleep his last sleep in our city. With this circumstance and no other as its text The Tribune falls to abusing New-York and New-Yorkers in a most outrageous manner. A more discreditable exhibition of envy, hatred and malice was never made.

It is pretty early to conjecture precisely what sort of a platform the Democrats of this State will adopt when they get together in convention this fall, but one plank of the instrument is tolerably certain to

run about this way: Resolved, That it is the solemn conviction of the Democracy of New York, a conviction which strengthens with the party's appetite, that it is the right and duty of the President of these United States to rezard all Republicans now in office as oftensive partisans and to treat them accordingly. Great and long continued appliance, all the delegates rising to their feet and singing "My Country, 'tis of Thee."]

It would have been eminently proper if ex-Presi dent Arthur had been named as one of the pallbearers at General Grant's funeral.

Another combination has gone to pieces. Som nonths ago it was announced that a pool had been formed which would rigidly control the deliveries and the price of soft coal at Buffalo. Sagacious persons predicted even then that it would be found difficult to hold this combination together, both because of its manifest opposition to public interests, and because of the jealousies certain to arise among the parties. It has not lasted quite as long as was expected, and the announcement that the Buffalo soft coal pool has been disrupted by the representatives of the Lake Shore will give satisfaction to the consumers of that city and the region

The hot weather of the month just ended has excited much comment; and yet it was offset by an ample proportion of cool days. The average temperature of the fourteen Julys next preceding it, day and night, as observed at the Signal Service Station in this city, was 73190. The average for July, 1885, is only 7414°. These figures are fully 3° below those for corresponding periods down in the street below, where reflection from pavement and buildings increases the heat greatly, especially in the afternoon; but there is no reason to believe that the disparity between the top of the Equitable Building and the surface of Broadway has been greater this summer than in any previous year. Had the overdue hot wave which has been lingerin the West several days come along earlier this week, it might have raised the month's average here a fraction of a degree, but hardly a whole one, Even then, this July would have been cooler than those of 1872, 1876 and 1878, whose averages in New-York, at the Signal Service Station, were 760. 76.4° and 74.6°. June this year was slightly below the average, by a trifle over 1°. Unless August onsiderably surpasses her normal warmth, therefore, this summer will hardly go on record as a distinctively hot one.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Truelty to Animals, is at the New American Hotel, Rien-

wapping stories about the number and "staying qualities" of the converts they have made, and fisher-men and horse-traders look on with speechless awe.

Colonel Higginson is an enthusiastic tricycle rider. He prefers that vehicle to the biej cle because he can on it take his little girl with him. The monument to Miles Standish on Captain's Hill,

Duxbury, is still unfinished because of a lack of funds. Harry Furniss, the famous Punch caricaturist, says as a rule statesmen are not difficult to caricature. "Sir Charles Dilke, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Drammond Wolff, Lord Salabary and I ord Randolph Churcuill are." he says, "easy to catch. Mr. Chamberlain's mouth is a lifficulty, but this is compensated by his eyeglass. Mr. Gladstone's face is good when taken in a severe spect, but when you try to catch his smile the likenes goes. Lord Beaconsfield was the best subject for caricature we ever had. Among other spiendid subjects of the past were Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Broughan, and Lord John Russell. Members of Parliament should abstain, like actors, from growing beardment should abstain, like actors, from growing beards, otherwise they spoil themselves for being made up by the caricatorists as old women, little boys and other favorite characters. Now, Lord Hartington is always Hartington. It is impossible to transform him into any other character. Parnell's appearance is constantly changing. One week he will appear with shargy beard and onshorn locks, the next all trim and spruce, so that the caricatorist must be constantly on the qui rice. The safer plan is to take a man's type and sick to it. Bradlaugh is a favorite subject of mine, and in consequence of my caricatures of him, it has more than once been hinted to me that I have been in danger of a kicking from one or other of his admirers

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Probably a great many lady admirers of the novels of Miss Louise de la Ramce ("Ouida") will be dreadfully shocked to hear that her real name is plain Mary Ann Stubba

A Scotchman and his wife were coming from Scarborough to London by boat. When off the coast a great
storm arose and the vessel had several narrow escapes
from foundering. "Oh, Sandy," mouned his wife, "I'm
na afear'd o' deeln', but I dinna care to dee at sea!"
"Dinna think o' deeln' yet," answered Sandy; "but
when yo do ye'd better be glrooned at sea than ony whau
else." "An' why, Sandy!" asked his wife. "Why!" exclaimed Sandy; "because ye wouldna cost so muckle to
bury,"—[American Register, Paris.

It is suspected that the Canadians would give a house and farm to the man who would tell them how to avoid either acquitting or convicting Riel.

The Boston Post says that the only surviving ex-President is Chester A. Arthur. So that old democratic joke about Samuel J. Tilden having been elected in 1876 has been laid to rest. May it rest in peace.—[Springfield Union.

Under death's shadow now the hero lies, Life's latest struggle ended, in the grave. Youth, manhood, age, have left us memories, Sacred and sealed forever, of the brave Strong captain, statesman, man who bore, Ever serene, a Nation's burthess, when Strife fraternal drenched with seas of gore States that united, to mankind, had be Guides from their labyrinthine prisons to the day. Restored by him again there shines on high A light to guide the nations on their way. Nor shall his memory or glory die Till fades that light in darkness and dismay. JUDGE GEORGE W. PARKER.

"What is the difference," asked the newspaper man's little daughter, who had just completed dressing her new doll; "what is the difference between Mr. Romon's rejected vessel and my new dolly?" "I don't know," said the parent, stroking the little ciri's blonde tresses. "What is the difference?" "Why, don't you see! One is a Douphin and the other is a doil finished." The father graaned aloud.—[Norristown Herald.

A Boston paper thinks that Concord may soon be known as Goetheville. Imagine the regulation copper fastened trainman trying to give the correct German twist to Goetheville as he called out the name of the

its want of patriotism, but it comes with an ill grace just now when the New York banks have given the National Treasury \$6,000,000 in gold for an equal amount of fractional silver!—[Boston Record.

The Chicago Tribune tells of a young woman of that city who broke her engagement with her young man because she found out that he habitually called trousers " pants. One hot day last week little Gracie, who lives in town, came into the house and feused her mother to let her popsome corn. Her mother refused, as there was no fire, and it was too hot to make one. "Well, then," said the little girl, "can't I go out of doors and pop some corn in the sun!"—[Lawrence American.

U. S. GRANT.

Dead: the grim word through all the earth doth fly
To bear its baleful utterance afar:
That warrior soul whose caim, unflinching eye
Surveyed the shock and circumstance of war,

And when defeat drew ominously nigh The work he wrought; the flag he left shall fly Its folds ablaze with each respiendent star-Dead ! Nay, the word but iterates a lie: Who saves a nation's life, himself shall never die!

H. T. PECK. Some ladies were once discussing in his presence the difference between the real and the ideal, and he was appealed to for his opinion. "The real," said the financier, "is a Spanish coin; the ideal is the Spanish bond."—[London Truth.

A few weeks ago it was stated that two billion shingles are made in Michigan every year. The item has already produced an immense crop of good old wittlelsms about the Michigan small boy and his relation to the maternal

"Pardon me, sir, but I think you are carrying my umbrella. I could swear to that ivory handle anywhere. I had not recognized it instantly I should not have presumed to stop you. The carving was done—" "Sparo me the details, please. I have no particular claim upon it." "Then how did it come in your possession!" "It was left in my hall last night by a barglar who got away

with most of the family silver?" "I-I guess that my umbre is was a size larger than that after all."—[Detroit Journal

The Western Society for Paychical Research has been organized in Chicago, Ill., and proposes to zo into the business of hunting ghosts and haunted houses upon large scale. Its committees cover the entire subject from hypnotism through to psychopathy. It is open equally to those who believe in spiritual sizes and the who do not, and appears throughout to be organized upon a wider sphere than the English society of the same name.—[Philadelphia Press.

THE TRIUMPH OF MAUD S.

A TALK WITH ROBERT BONNER.

WHAT THE MARE MAY DO HERRAPTER—THE REPECT OF RUNNING BLOOD.

The busiest day in the week for Robert Bonto press. He spared a few minutes yesterday, however, to talk with a Tribune reporter about the great performance of Maud S. at Cleveland.

formance of Maud S, at Cleveland.

"The cutting down of her record one-half a second," he said, "was not a surplee to me. I expected it, for I had had telegrams stating that she was all right. You know I told you about a week ago that she was about for the country of the said of th pounds overweight, but the weather has been favorable for overceming that difficulty, and I have no doubt that fast mile she has had this season. My brother David and my son Frederick have been with her for about two weeks and had fu'l charge of my interests. The Tribusa printed a dispatch sent me from my son. Prederick is very careful and always weighs everything he says and his statement as to the condition of the track can be re-"It was indeed a wonderful performance, even leaving

out the condition of the track, which was at out the condition of the trace, which was bemittedly somewhat slow. First quarter in 324, a 2.11
gait. The second quarter was trotted in 31½ seconds,
a 2:06 gait. That made the half mile 1:04½. That was
fast enough to take the life out of a horse, yet she made
the next quarter, around the turn, in 31 seconds, a 2:04
gait. Around curve is not the place to show the highest rate of speed, as everybody knows, but as the was probably right within herself, of course Bair did not check her. As an evidence of her capacity, the fact that under the effectivematances of a slow track and the first fast mile she h d had this season, she trotted the last half mile a quarter of second faster than she did the first half, speaks for itself, it was the four-mile running blood that is in her than stayed her up for such a perfermance, without it such a feat would be impossible. The whole experience in breeding trotters proves it. Thorough bred blood is indispensable if you would combine stay. ing qualities with speed. Both Maud 8. and Jay-Ere

bred blood is indispensable if you would combine staying qualities with speed. Both Maud S. and Jay-Eyses, the two greatest performers on the trotting tart that the world over saw, have the four-mile running blood coursing through their veins. One traces through its dain to Lexinatron and the other to Boston.

"I own Deater and Rarus, each of whom reigned as king in the course of his trotting career. Deater is old and in the sere and yellow leaf. Rarus is still frisky and fast. Neither of these, however, is to be compared with Maud S. I do not say that within a year or two a horse may not be brought out that will celipse anything she may be able to do, for in the advanced state of breeding at the present day we do not know what to expect. I, for one, would welcome a tretter that could do it, for I have devoted a great deal of time and money toward finding out the limit of speed.

"How fast do I think Maud S. will trot? That is something I do not like to talk about, for it is unpleasant to make predictions that may not be justified in the future. I will say this, however: Her present record is not the limit of her abrity, and to say she can tot in 2008 is not saying too much. My brother David, who is a careful horsenain, thinks she can easily accomplish mile between 2:07 and 2:08."

In regard to the Cieveland track and the climatic conditions being favorable to the highest speed of the greatmars, Mr. Bonner said: "I can best cover that point by giving a statement of Mand S.'s former manager made to a reporter of a Western paper before this trial. 'I believe,' he said,' that Mand S. would stand a better chance of beating her record over the Rochester, Chicago or Providence track than she would over the Cleveland track.' That I think is the general impression." Cleveland track.' That I think is the general impression."

In regard to further efforts to be made by Maul S. this season to beat the record Mr. Bonner said: "I shall untoubtedly give further exhibitions with her, but just where or when I have net, as yet, made up my mind, nor have I decided as to whether I will harness her double with one of my other horses and see how fast a team can trot, though it is more than possible that I may do so. This I am determined upon, however, that everybody shall have an opportunity of seeing her before she is jermanently retired. As to her condition after her effort at Cleveland, I have only to show you a dispatch from her driver which I have just received."

The dispatch read:

July 31, 1885,

ROBERT BONNER, William and Spruce sts., New-York City, I have driven Mand S. this morning. She is as fine as slik.

Mr. Bonner received the following congratulatory dispatch from William H. Vanderbilt:

dispatch from William H. Vanderbilt:

SARATOGA, July 31, 1885.

ROBERT BONNER, New-York:

I telegraphed answer to W. Edwards this morning.

Maud 8 is a wonderful mare, as I always said. I believe
she can beat the world with perfect case. Besides, she is
obandsome and gentle. I congratulate you, are hope
she may continue to please you. W. H. VANDERBILT.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

ABOUT NOTABLE PERSONS AND THINGS, 1

Prom Mr. Veter's World, London, July 22.

PATTI'S DIVORCE.—Madame Patti on Thursday last came before the Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement, Faris, M. Koeelkin-Senwartz, who declared her marriage dissous par le disorer. Madame Patti's witnesses were Pierre Veron and Fiancis Maynard; the witnesses of the Marquis de Caux were General Count d'Andlau, Senateur, and Count Darliez de Verlane. After the ecremony, which took barely twenty minutes, a collection for the poor was made, and it so happened that the divorced Marquis had mislaid or iorpotten his purse, the divorced Marquis had misiad or forcotted his purse, when, with great grace, Madama Adelina steeped in and offered her "last pièce de vingt france." Subsequently, a dinner at Brebaut's was served for the witnesses, the lawyer, the lady-heroine of the fete, M. Nicolini, and his children—one a son of twenty-tour, who is military and already marchal des logis. The law of France prescribing the delay of ten months for any divorced lady who wishes to remarry, Madame Patti will, at any rate, have to wait until May 16, 1886.

AND DAMALA'S.—I hear that M. Damala has arrived in London with the intention to undo, for aunit, the Gordian knot that binds him to the great Sara. If me could only look into the future! The Italian proverb ays, Sarà ché surà.

CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY .- The popularity CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY,—The popularity of cricket for gris is evidently increasing. In the account of a recently played match I read that. Miss Leaise spaniced Miss Hibbert hard for 2." It shows a great deal for Miss Hibbert's forbearance that, after this occurrence, the game was allowed to proceed peacefully. Leg-before wheek: "Is not recognized, I am told, by cricketesses. It is called "frock-before-wheeks," and its consequences are speedily dealt with by the mopire. From a correspondent I have an account of a currons cricket-match played at Faynem Abbey has Friday, between eleven includes and eleven gentlemen, who piled broomsticks in place of buts. The hardeness of Camden, the Ladies Rose and Violet, Idina Nevill and Lady Clementina Pratt particularly distinguished themselves.

den, the Lames Rose and Violet, think New H and Lady Chementian Pratt particularly distinguished themselves.

HOUGHTON HALL.—The Marquis Cholmon-deley intends to avail himself of the Settled Estates act, in order to sell his family property in Nortolk, which comprises upward of 20,000 acres of the most highly cultivated land in the county. The partridge-shooting mas always been of the highest class, and there is directed pheasant-shooting, the estate being richly wooded, and the plantations are well dispersed over the property. Houghton Hall, the historic seat of the Walpoles, will now pass from the possession of the descendants of shrewd Sir Robert, who built this splendid house escend in Norfolk only to Hokkham when he was Frime Minister, its ersection examing over thirteen years. The mapsion is a very stately building of stone, with colonades, wings and cupolas. Sir Robert's famous collection of pictures was sold by his degenerate grandson in 1779 to the Empress Catherine for £45,000, and they have since been the principal attraction of the Hermitage Palace at St. Petersburg. There are good gardens, and the park, although flat, is picturesque, as it contains much fine timber. Houghton is within an easy drive of sandringham, a circumstance which will add materially to its nitraction in the eyes of many possible buyers. The estate has been surveyed during the last three weeks by Sir J. W. Ellis.

FALLING VALUES.—The most extraordinary

FALLING VALUES.—The most extraordinary instance of the depreciation in the value of land comes from Essex. In 1875 Pevit Island, near Harwich, containing 270 acres of freehold land, was bought at a cost of £7,990; and last Thursday Messrs. Beadel & Co. sold it by auction for \$420!

of 2,7,900; and last Thursday Messrs. Beadel & Co. sold it by suction for \$420!

Mr. Yates's Compliments to Lord Collegion.

Mr. Yates's Compliments to Lord Collegion.

Mr. Yates's Compliments to Lord Chef Justice of England passed a sentence remarkable for the bitterness, the crucity, and, it is not too much to say, the borutality of its language, on the defendant in a libel case, of the merits of which the readers of this journal know something. At that time lord Coleidage can have little thought that, almost within the year, he, the minusculate head of the British Bench, would binself be the defendant in a libel suit, which he would be glad to compromise on any terms. Hard words, like chickens and cursos, come home to roost, and it has seldom, or never, fallen to the judge who had assalled us with a vehemence and passoin, utterly unworthy of the judded the direct and the dress and cataloguing the company "in certain of our news paragraphs, driven to confess that he was himself guilty of offences at least as severe as the "interly attenuated," and therefore, one might imagine, tolorably innocuous, personalities with which he charged is. For what was the indictment on which the Lord Chief Jiates was arranged, and what was his apology! He was accussed of having preferred charges against Mr. Adams which he could not substantare, and the extenuating plea which he advanced was that he really did not mean anything. The action for libel was attayed only when Lord Coleidage saw the propriety of cating his own words, and paving down a handsome lump sum. Whether his lordship's subsequent experiences have induced him to modify his estimate of the heimons crime which he imputed to us, and to qualify the deplocably had character which he then gave us on the bench, we denote the content of the property of the heimons crime which he imputed to us, and to qualify the deplocably had character which he then gave us on the pench, we denot know.

MRS. GRANT SHOULD HAVE A PENSION.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Four years ago Congress, responding to the wishes of the people, granted annual pensions of \$5,000 to the widows of four ex-Presidents of the United States. At the December session, similar action should be, and doubtless will be, taken in favor of Mrs. Grant. And the neonle would be grantied still more if she were awarded. people would be gratified still more if she the full salary for the current year of her as General on the retired list of the Army.